

# THE COURIER.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

R. A. Thompson, W. H. Holcombe, R. Young,  
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; in advance. Provision also taken in payment, at the market rates.

Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash or provision.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements.

Job Printing executed with neatness and despatch, for cash or provision.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, March 17, 1866.

## WANTED:

A smart, active lad, between 15 and 17 years of age, to learn the art of printing. He must be able to read and write well. Apply at the "Courier" office.

Col. THOMAS P. SLIDER is our authorized Agent in Charleston.

Cotton in New York is down to 41 to 42. Gold, 33½.

Messrs. S. W. CLAYTON and PAUL E. A. WILLIAMS, of Pickens, have received diplomas from the Medical College of Charleston to practice their profession.

The peach trees are in bloom.

We have had no rain for several weeks. The farmers complain that the earth is dry and likewise hard.

We regret to learn, says the "Anderson Intelligencer," that the residence of Col. W. A. HAYNE, near Pendleton, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights ago. No particulars, except the fire originated by accident.

Ladies, who can afford to patronize a Milliner, will find Mrs. LINSTEDT, at Wallhalla, fully prepared to wait on them.

Fare on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad has been reduced twenty per cent.

## Blue Ridge Railroad Stock.

On Saturday, ten shares of Blue Ridge Railroad stock, which cost two hundred dollars, sold at auction for six dollars, specie!

## The President's Veto Message.

The President's Veto Message occupies much of our space this week. We do not suppose that it could be more acceptably filled.

## Segars.

Messrs. JOHNSON & GILLILAND have laid on our table a bunch of superior Segars. They smoke very well, and may be obtained from these gentlemen on the best terms. Lovers of the "weed" should call at the Drug Store and supply themselves—not only with Segars, but anything else in their line they may need.

## Court at Abbeville.

Judge MOSES presided much to the satisfaction of all parties. Quite a "dusting" of old cases took place. The criminal side of the Court presented no serious cases. In connection with an indictment for illegal distillation during the war, the Solicitor remarked that there were more than one hundred and fifty similar cases pending on the Circuit, and which he intended to prosecute with his whole vigor, in order to save the State at least from the accumulated cost, which would amount to at least \$10,000.

Court has been in session this week at Anderson. The dockets are being rapidly cleared. The Solicitor is cleaning up his side of the Court in a handsome manner.

The trial of STOWERS, in Charleston, for the murder of the Federal guard at Brown's ferry, has been concluded. The finding of the Commission has not been made public.—JAMES CRAWFORD KEYS, ROBERT KEYS, and ELISHA BYRUM, are now undergoing trial for the same offence.

Two cases of cholera have occurred at Richmond, Va., and one at Salisbury, N. C. Our citizens cannot be too careful in "polishing" their lots and yards, and cleansing their buildings and sleeping apartments.—Burnt coffee and chloride of lime are good disinfectants.

## Walhalla.

On a recent visit to Walhalla, we were much pleased to see that the spirit of improvement had moved our friends there, to put their streets in good order, and ornament the town by planting shade trees at convenient distances.

The trade in Real Estate has also been brisk. We were informed that Messrs. COX, VANDIVIERE & W. J. NEVILLE had purchased the house and lot belonging to Mr. C. A. FISCHER, at \$800.00, gold. This is an advance upon prices before the war. The above firm contemplate locating there in the fall with a Stock of Goods that will astonish the "natives."

Many other sales of real estate have taken place, but at figures which have not transpired. Prices, however, are good—looking, we suppose, to a division of the District, and the location of the Court House at or near that flourishing place.

New Stores and shops are being opened.—We shall not designate them by their name or location, but leave that for their proprietors to do through our advertising columns.

## The Condition of the Country.

Judge Advocate WILLARD, in his speech in the STOWERS case, at Charleston, said:

"It is well known that the condition of Anderson District, the scene of this crime, is disturbed to an alarming degree by violence and outrage. The country is traversed by armed bands; and murders, thefts and crimes of every name are frequent. Assassinations of officers and soldiers of the United States, as well as of unarmed and unoffending citizens, are of frequent occurrence. The poorer and weaker class are overawed and silenced, not daring to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. The civil authority is paralyzed by the failure of the citizens at large to lend their assistance in the detection of criminals. As we have seen in this case, a reign of violence holds the minds and consciences of its victims in bondage.

"It is admitted, in personal intercourse, by all intelligent South Carolinians, that a sentiment of dislike to the government of the country is universal throughout the State, and that social non-intercourse with those representing the Government is the result of deliberate policy, as well as feeling."

This is severe language, and is not altogether true. True, we cannot yet love our conquerors. We also deny that there are combinations to paralyze the arm of civil authority. On the contrary, our people, if left to the civil authorities, would demean themselves as well or even better than before the war.

Every good citizen has regretted the murder of Federal soldiers, as well as the occasional harm which has befallen a few of the freed people. Thieves likewise have no friends here. But these cases have not been sufficiently numerous to authorize any one to call down universal condemnation on us as a people.

We feel authorized in saying for Pickens District: That there has been very little disturbance within her limits; and that, out of a population of 20,000 souls, less than fifty persons have been engaged in acts of lawlessness. By far the severest loss of life has fallen on our own people, and the thieving has been indiscriminate. Where the Federal authorities have lost one horse, the citizens have lost two; and so on, throughout the whole catalogue of complaints, the people have been the greatest sufferers.

We are glad to see that the Federal authorities have determined to go to work, in earnest, to arrest all persons guilty of the grave charges preferred. Citizens do not expect to assist in the work, but they will be rejoiced to hear that we are, once more, to have peace and quiet.

Despatches from Washington state that the Committee of Fifteen are assiduously at work investigating the condition of the Southern States with reference to their being accorded representation. There appears to be a disposition to have this matter decided at an early day. Tennessee will doubtless be the first State to be represented. The ice thus broken, it will not be many weeks before the barrier will be removed from before other States.

BIGGUS MOBLEY, a citizen of Chester District—white man—has been tried by a Military Commission for "assault and battery with intent to kill" Lizzie Mobley, citizen—black. He was found guilty, and sentenced to "hard labor" for the period of three years at the Albany (N. Y.) penitentiary, and pay a fine of \$1,000.

## The Prelude to Wealth.

Old STEPHEN GIRARD, the great millionaire of Philadelphia, who was once as poor as Job's Turkey, and who amassed millions by his own energy and sagacity, gives a hint that might be advantageous to a good many we wot of in these days of dull trade. Read, and profit by the advice, ye seekers of the "root of all evil!"

"I have always considered Advertising—liberally and long—to be the great medium of success in business, and the prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, a long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, has secured me many sales that I otherwise would have lost."

GOV. ORR'S LETTER.—GOVERNOR ORR has written an interesting letter to the Secretary of the German Society of the City of New York, says the "Abbeville Press," in reply to various inquiries, in relation to the inducements which were offered by the State to promote foreign immigration. The Governor states that our citizens generally, anxiously desire the importation of foreign labor, and though the State has done nothing by legislation to encourage foreign immigration, yet every inducement is offered in the present condition of the country, in the high price of labor, in the facilities for a proper investment of capital, and in the various civil and political rights which are extended to the immigrant. Manufacturing and mechanical labor can be made eminently profitable, since in addition to the profits made by the Northern mechanic, the Southern would realize the cost of transportation, as so much net profit. Agricultural labor would also be well rewarded. Plenty of good lands can be had at prices ranging from one to fifty dollars per acre, and day laborers might realize from \$9 to \$15 per month by the year, with board. Immigrants should bring their tools, clothing, bedding, &c., with them, and will receive a cordial welcome.

The Legislature of Tennessee has lately passed an act, appropriating ten thousand dollars a mile, to build a road from Morristown to Paint Rock, and the papers of Western North Carolina are calling upon their citizens to take some action in reference to the extension of this road to Asheville.

Fear of trichinae, the animalcule found in pork, begins seriously to affect some of the Western markets. The Chicago papers inform us that a load of pork put on sale at Peoria, Illinois, last week, was examined microscopically, and two of the hogs were alive with the trichinae. Dressed hogs examined at Dixon were found to be infected.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, a petition was presented from citizens of Iowa for a constitutional amendment recognizing the existence of God and the divinity of Christ.

The 22d of February—Washington's birth-day—has been made a legal holiday, by the United States Congress.

A colored boy, Andrew, was shot near Greenville C. H., on the 12th inst. Investigation is taking place.

Small-pox prevails throughout the South.

Four thousand negroes attend the schools in Macon, Ga.

What is the worst kind of fare for a man to live on? Warfare.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was married to Miss Ellen Jones, of Lawrence County, Ala., on the 8th ultimo.

## The Difficulties of an Editor.

The "Charleston Daily News" not long since very forcibly illustrated the difficulties attending the business of editing a paper "in these piping times of peace." The way of an editor is hedged about with difficulties. If he would avoid unpleasant and unprofitable collisions with those in authority he must be silent when there is every other inducement to speak. The true policy of the country is to take no part at all in the discussions which engage the attention of politicians, and an editor has no right to commit the country to any other course. This being so, there are few topics upon which he can write that will interest many of his readers, since everybody is looking with anxiety to the action of politicians whether they can participate or not in the preliminary discussion. No one must argue from the silence of an editor that he is indifferent to, or approves of, the state of affairs

which exist about him. Oftentimes his indignation is excited to the highest pitch by measures which are contrary to his ideas of right and of justice, but still it will avail nothing to exhibit it, and as we had occasion to say once before, any manifestation of the kind might encourage further injustice.

[Cheraw Advertiser.]

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Reconstruction report a joint resolution to admit Tennessee into the Union on certain conditions, to be ratified by her people, viz: No part of the Confederate debt to be paid; those who were engaged in the rebellion not to be allowed to vote or made eligible for office for a certain period. This is the Republican programme as to all the Southern States.

The House, by a vote of thirty-seven yeas to one hundred nays, refused to receive a communication from the Governor of North Carolina, inclosing a resolution of the North Carolina Legislature, signifying their acceptance of certain lands for Agricultural College purposes. The vote was taken after Stevens saying they did not recognize North Carolina as a State in the Union.

In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced for the admission of the Representatives of any of the insurrectionary States, upon the repeal of all distinctions of Civil Rights on account of color, and the conferring of the right of suffrage upon all negroes who have served in the army, can read the Constitution, and who pay tax on real or personal property. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Reconstruction Committee has made a report on the House constitutional amendment. The report contains voluminous testimony of witnesses testifying as to the presumed disloyalty of a majority of the people in the Southern States.

The Army Appropriation Bill was passed with an amendment disallowing pay to any Cadet appointed since January, 1866.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the Senate, Sumner and Wade made lengthy speeches on the pending Constitutional amendment.

In the House, the Bill for Reciprocity made with the British Provinces was considered, without any decision.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the Senate to-day resolutions were offered declaring that Congress and not to the Executive belongs the power of re-establishing civil Government in the lately seceded States.

In the House, pending the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. Boutwell, from the Select Committee on Reconstruction, made a report signed by himself and by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, stating that East Tennessee is loyal, but that Middle and West Tennessee is disloyal, and proposing as an additional condition to the admission of the State, that the right of suffrage should be conferred on all persons without distinction of race or color.

The Bill declaring all black persons to be citizens, and conferring on them equal rights and immunities together with power for their protection, was debated.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the House, the bill securing civil rights to all persons, without regard to color, in all the States, was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.—Many Republicans disagree as to the Constitutional power of Congress to pass the bill in its present shape, believing it will invade too great an extent the rights of the States.

In the Senate, the Constitutional amendment apportioning representation among the States, was discussed.

Mr. Henderson offered a substitute, to the effect that no State, in presenting qualifications for voters, shall discriminate on account of color and race. He said that his own State—Missouri—will give the negro the right of suffrage, and the South should be compelled to do so in five years. The substitute was not agreed to.

The original resolution was then rejected by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-two—Sumner and other radicals voting against it.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a very considerable reduction of the internal revenue, especially to repeal the tax of six cents now levied on freights.

The British Minister has been assured by the Government that no violation of the neutrality laws by the Fenians will be permitted. The Canadians are greatly alarmed by apprehensions of an invasion.

The general talk in Mississippi is that the planters are all trying to raise cotton to buy corn and meat with, instead of making the corn and meat themselves.

## HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. R. HAMLIN, at the residence of the bride's father, MR. DAVID WINCHESTER to MISS TABITHA ANN, daughter of Mr. William Cantrell, all of Pickens.

Printer's fee received.

On the 18th February, by Rev. H. M. BARTON, REV. JAMES SULLIVAN to MRS. MARY WOOD-IX, all of Pickens.